









LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**PLANNED SUEZ CANAL.**  
OUTWARD BOUND.—*Clarendon*, Strathclyde, July 23; *Vindobona*, 30; *Himali Branch*, Aug. 3; *Indusdala*, Chienan, Aug. 7; *Willow Branch*, 10; *Glenfarg*, 14; *Ajacc*, Ocoana, Alston, 21.  
HOMeward BOUND.—*Glenfarg*, July 17; *Yorkshire*, Polyphamus, 20; *Sutley*, *Glenfarg*, 27; *Bombay*, August 3; *Menonshire*, 10; *Canlon*, Radnorshire, 14; *Necor*, Irone, 17; *Sydney*, 21.

The *s. Strathclyde* left Singapore on Aug. 24, and may be expected here on or about Aug. 30.

We note that Captain Hannah is now in command of the Blue-Flag steamer *Tan-tah*. Capt. Jones was in command when she was last here on or about Wednesday, the 5th Sept.

There must be somebody with a sense of humor in the German mail office. For some days past the advertisement has appeared: "Steam to Shanghai: the steamship *Gers*, Captain —, will leave, etc. Now it turns out that the Captain's name is B. Blank.

Captain Young, of the steamer *Hongay*, is still in hospital at Foochow, suffering from the injury sustained on board his ship in a typhoon recently, when his thigh and hip joint were badly damaged. He is progressing slowly; he cannot get out yet, but is doing as well as can be expected.

A COUPLE who anchored a pair of carriages from a Chinese woman in Wellington Street yesterday, about noon, was stopped by a Farsee shopkeeper, and was brought up at the Magistracy to-day before Mr. H. E. Wedhouse, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and 15 strokes with a rattan.

The old Victoria Hotel, which had been kept open as far as the bar and billiard room were concerned, is closed completely to-day. To-morrow the removal to the new premises at the corner of Ion House Street will be finished, and the new 'Vic' will be doing business in full swing on the 1st of September.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. Woodhouse, a couple named Cheung Yu had to plead guilty to several small depredations on native meat-shops. At one he stole a box, \$2 in cash, and other articles. At another he obtained four fowls by representing himself as a servant of a regular customer, whose name and description he gave correctly. He was sent to gaol for three months.

The Band of the 1st Shanghai Light Infantry will play the following programme on the Barrack Square to-night, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:

There are still a number of Chinese letter-carrying agencies in Hongkong. A few days ago a Jarvis Street cloth-dealer went to one of the native post offices with a letter containing \$3.20, and the contents plainly stated on the outside of the envelope. He gave it to a man who claimed to be post-master-general of the establishment; but the letter was never delivered to the addressee, a man in Canton; and it was soon found that that postal service was a delusion and a snare, and its presiding genius a fraud. He was brought before Comm. Hastings at the Magistracy and sent to gaol for three months.

The fixing of the Straits military contribution at \$20,000 gives the sister Colony relief to the extent of \$20,000. The Straits colonists advertised their grievances at Home in a manner which ought to have stimulated Hongkong to fresh exertion with a view to get the burden of \$40,000 reduced. With the appalling calamity which has recently overtaken this Colony and thrown upon it additional heavy burdens, the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council might be encouraged to re-argue the question of a reduction of the military exaction.

A poor, feeble, decrepit, crippled old wreck of a Chinaman, who had been taken up to the Magistracy for begging in the streets on Monday, slipped away from his captors and was able to distance them easily in the ensuing steepleslope through the highways and byways of Chinatown. As the Japanese war corresponds in Corea say, "the Chinese are very smart in retreating." The Constable who had been in charge of the mendicant was brought before the Magistracy to-day and accused of neglecting duty in letting the prisoner escape, but was acquitted on pleading, first, that he had another prisoner on his hands at the time, and secondly, that he managed to re-arrest the fugitive later. The beggar was therefore put into the dock, and charged with mendacity and also with escaping from lawful custody. He was convicted on both counts and sent to gaol for fourteen days. The late Chief Justice of the Straits, Sir E. I. O'Malley, former Attorney-General of Hongkong, held that it was only in accordance with the law of nature that a prisoner should escape if allowed the chance, and that it was unreasonable to punish such attempts. He therefore refused to sentence a man brought before him on a charge of escaping.

The *s. s. Argyl* left Singapore on the 28th inst. and is due here on or about the 3rd September.

The *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on 28th August, for Hongkong via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Hongkong residents who complain that rickshaws go nearly as slowly as an ordinary walk will be pleased to learn that there is one exception. A ricksha coolie at Wanohai went so fast with his fare that in avoiding another vehicle he upset his own into the gutter, and ever since (Aug. 24) the fare has been in hospital with a broken head. The coolie had to pay \$1 compensation at the Magistracy to-day.

Ne San Tak is a gentleman who aspires to be down in a pantomime. He picked up a bundle of goods on one of the Kowloon Wharves yesterday, and in walking away with the plunder he collided with a watchman. He then explained that he was afraid the bundle might be stolen and so was taking it to a safe place where somebody would look after it. He is now in a safe place where somebody will look after him for six weeks.

It is a natural enough that in time of war the authorities should be very jealous of newspaper correspondents, as secrecy is sometimes all important in manoeuvres, but when Governments publish official statements which hide the truth in optimistic exaggerations, they stultify themselves and defeat their own ends. In the recent civil war in Brazil there was a great deal of this stupid business; false and reconnoitring sallies of the enemy were magnified into overwhelming defeats by the party that controlled and monopolized the channels of information. So it is with China and Japan now—especially China; say some, and 'particularly Japan' say others. At the very first of the fighting the Japanese reported that the Chinese were sunk (and so did the Chinese, for that matter) whereas they escaped with some damage; and the Chinese reported that the Japanese Admiral was killed whereas there was no admiral on the spot at all. Next the Japanese reported a great victory at Yashan, where no doubt they did capture a position held by an inferior force; but the Chinese were so little hurt that they outmarched the enemy, got right round and past the Japanese, joined the northern army, and have since more than held their own. It is reported that the Japanese Government has taken the trouble to inform the London Times and New York Tribune by wire that 'the Japanese fleet behind the Chinese fleet cornered on the coast of China and will force it to come out and fight, or will destroy it.' It is a pity that Governments should go beyond ordinary proclamations and enter into competition with legitimate newspaper correspondents; does the Imperial Treasury profit thereby, at so much a line? If so, the editors will do well to administer rebuke to their august contributors for wilful inaccuracy in reporting.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow. The following is the programme of business:—*Orders of the day.*—(1) Report by a Committee of the Board upon the arrangements of the New Central Market. (2) Report by a Committee of the Board upon the Mortality Statistics. (3) Report by a Committee of the Board upon the revision of the Standing Orders. (4) Letter from the Honorable Colonial Secretary replying to the Board's answer to a Minute by His Excellency the Governor concerning the exercise of the Board's powers with regard to premises unfit for human habitation. *Agenda.*—(1) Mortality returns for weeks ended the 18th and 24th August, 1894. (2) Letter from the Colonial Secretary concerning the conferring of powers upon the Board for the general inspection of drains. (3) Colonial Secretary's letter forwarding a report by the Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital on the subject of leprosy. (4) Letter from the Colonial Secretary enclosing a joint report by the Government Analysts on the subject of disinfection work carried on in connection with the plague. (5) Letter from the Colonial Secretary upon the subject of an increased water supply. (6) Letter from the Colonial Secretary authorizing an expenditure for the purchase of conservancy buckets. (7) Letter from the Colonial Secretary requesting to be supplied with draft of the conditions to be fulfilled by the lessees of the new Sheep and Pig Depots. (8) Letter from the Colonial Secretary upon the subject of public laundry work in the Colony. (9) Letter from the Colonial Secretary concerning the staff of watchmen at the new Sheep and Pig Depots. (10) Surveyor's report upon the conditions of drains of houses in connection with the Ion House Lane storm-water drain. (11) Surveyor's report upon the condition of drains at (a) 'The Globe Hotel' (b) Nos. 1 to 6, Pak-Tai Lane. (c) No. 22, Caine Road. (12) Further letter by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon upon the subject of the importation of fresh meat. (13) Applications for new licences and for renewal of licences to keep cattle and swine. (14) Correspondence concerning the working of the drainage by-laws. (15) Letter from Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. concerning the existence of insanitary premises in the vicinity of Causeway Bay. (16) Letter from the Secretary of the Gas Company concerning drainage arrangements of their premises.

As we go to press we receive from Col. Jerrard, D.A.A.G., a copy of Garrison Orders issued by General Barker to the troops, stating that the Commander-in-Chief (the Duke of Cambridge) has approved of the soldiers of the Hongkong garrison being employed in plague work, but deploring the deaths that resulted.

Vice-Admiral Sir, who is spoken of as Admiral Sir F. Fremantle's successor on the China Station, is a Chinese scholar and a mandarin of the Empire. Admiral Hotham is also mentioned for the command.

The Committee of the Kobo Traders' Club intended to enquire into the effects of the war upon local trade has made its report. It comments on the large amount of Chinese boats imported between the 20th of March last and June, chiefly for carrying purposes, and on the anticipations held of a large number of boats for provision purposes expected in July. These anticipations were largely disappointed owing to the long continued drought in China and its effect upon the rivers, transport to Newchwang from the interior being very difficult. Rain and the certainty of war came together and the trade was totally suspended. This has not affected local merchants so severely as yet because of the large quantities in stock. Rice imports have been very small this year, owing to the plague at Hongkong, and the certainty of war has largely upped the price of the outbreak of hostilities. Consequently, foreign rice now imported will probably command comparatively high prices. The committee is of opinion that if the war continues long the native rice will result in a good deal further, and the result will be large imports of foreign rice.

There is evidently a hitch about the letting of the Singapore Optum Farm. The *Free Press* says: "We have private but trustworthy information that throws a strange light upon the matter of allotting the revenue tenders. We hear that the second tender, after the tenders were opened, was invited privately by the Government to go better than the tender he had sent in. He hesitated and finally declined. Then the first tender, the old farmer, was invited to enhance his tender, the implication being that failing such enhancement his offer would be superseded. This seemed to be quite a reasonable and a questionable method of squeezing up the rates of tender. The following offers were ultimately accepted:—Singapore: Optum Farm, \$87,000 per month; Spirit Farm, \$31,000, a decrease of \$4500 on the optimum farm; and an increase of \$10,000 on the spirit farm; Jooi Farm, \$44,000 per month, a decrease of \$4000. The successful offerers are Messrs Chen Eok, Ngoh Bee, and Choo Yew. Malacca Farms \$13,250, an increase of \$1,250 per month. Mr Choo Eng Cheong is the farmer.

Mr Egerton, on the 21st inst., gave the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry held at Singapore to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the steamer *Nampong* on Saratol Island on the 6th inst. The following was the finding of the Court:—We are of opinion that the grounding of the ship was due to over-caution on the part of the Captain, who had been told that he was perfectly safe in the ship's position on the night of the 5th August, although he had only succeeded in taking a very imperfect observation on that day. Capt. Nicol said in his evidence that the depth of the water on the night of the 5th was much too shallow for the ship to be safely grounded. The night on which the ship struck was extremely dark and the weather thick. It was the duty of the Captain to have slowed down and to have taken soundings, which (supposing it to be true that the ship's course was N.W. by W. from 8.45 p.m. to 10.5 p.m., and from then to the time of striking W. S.) would have taken him to the shoals. He was too far to the Eastward. We are of opinion that the ship was not navigated with the care and seamanship manner from noon on the 5th up to the time of stranding. We also consider that a portion of the cargo should have been jettisoned on the 6th, and that an effort should have been made to run out against the large 22 ft. gun. The small ones actually saved. The logs produced (a rough deck log and the Chief Officer's log) were very carelessly kept. Capt. Nicol is severely censured and his certificate is suspended for 4 months. He is recommended to a chief mate's certificate during this period.

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ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

[We think that the St. Joseph's entertainment may as well stop just here.—*Ed. C.M.*]

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

A telegram has been received by the Government from the British Consul at Saigon stating that 'eight days' quarantine will now be imposed on vessels arriving there from Hongkong.' This we believe includes the time taken on the voyage.

DR AYRES ON THE SANITATION OF HONGKONG.

A few days ago we gave an extract from the historical report of Dr Ayres on the Sanitation of Hongkong. We now give a further extract which shows how the European owners of houses throughout the Colony neglected their property and allowed it to get into a state of filth and decay favorable to the propagation of disease germs and favourable to the spread of the pestilential disease which so recently carried off two or three thousands of the native population of Hongkong. After describing the disgusting filth and overcrowding of the native quarter, Dr Ayres proceeds:—

Such was the state of things I reported to Government at the end of my inspection in May, 1874, when I had been only six months in the Colony. Europeans knew nothing about their own houses; they never looked at their own houses, and the filth to be found was astounding. The European owners of Chinese house property had in the majority of cases never seen it, or if they had only seen it from outside, they trusted to their Comptroller, they bought the property and then they had no business to do with it, and such houses bringing in rent and so, for sale at great price such and such. The Chinese Comptroller looked after the tenants, collected the rents, charged a certain amount for repairs the major portion of which he put in his pocket. Consequently upon Government and the Heads of most Departments concerned, and I was generally disbelieved except in the case of pigs, for which I produced Government licenses, issued by the Market Inspector for keeping pigs in the street, and the question of filth (Chinese) houses having been brought up nearly half one of the subsidies of which there may be six or eight in each room, in each cubicle a family residence, and many of these houses had been running over four years and stated to be twenty-five years old. The Comptroller had to keep pigs in the street for the Market Inspector he had just called home the previous week on pension. All Europeans who heard me speak of the things I had seen disbelieved me, as many had been here a great number of years and had seen as far as they were acquainted with it looked clean and sweet, unless a belated wayfarer coming home between 3 and 5 a.m. met the night coolies and their buckets, after clearing the houses, going down to the boats, but then it was mostly their own fault, for at that time and they all knew about that.

DR KITASATO ON THE PLAGUE.

On the 10th instant, at the Rikumeikan, Dr Kitasato delivered a lecture on the plague. It was attended by a large number of the public, and the lecture was very interesting. Dr Kitasato spoke for about two hours, and the lecture was very interesting. Dr Kitasato spoke for about two hours, and the lecture was very interesting. Dr Kitasato spoke for about two hours, and the lecture was very interesting.

ONE OF THE PERFORMERS.

In Hongkong according to your correspondent, know no charity outside their own creed. This may be so, but as a stranger, I know something definite on this head. I decline to take anything 'as read' at 'Resident' suggestions even for the sake of peace. What is the use of preaching or writing about peace when there is a lack of that precious commodity? So far as I have seen, the Catholic orphanage all over the world are real works of charity. As for proselytizing, no doubt 'Resident' is correct; it is carried on at all sectarian orphanages. Even at Dr Barnardo's Orphanages in England it is carried on, as it has been proved in the Law Courts that the worthy doctor was guilty in that respect. All creeds and sects have the same zeal for proselytizing. Even in Singapore a week or two ago, the Chinese merchants petitioned the Governor against the same things regarding Chinese proselytizing. They converted to Christianity through the influence of some benevolent ladies there to whom they had fled from their evil life for protection.

I am sorry to think that 'Resident' knows more of 'tinkling brass' than he does of real charity, for which he says there is no lack of scope. Clearly does not consist of a Christian who Church of England, bush Baptist, or Roman Catholic, running another down.

'Resident' would do well to study real charity before he again attempts to preach to others.—*Yours truly,*

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after the arrival of the party at Hongkong, Dr Kitasato transmitted a message to Tokyo that the cause of the plague had been discovered, a certain American doctor, an article to a foreign paper of Yokohama and criticized his discovery as an untrustworthy and absurd report. Now, specially discredited as he had been by the Government of Japan, he thought himself attacked with a grave responsibility, and he was quite incapable of publishing a premature discovery, merely to attract public attention. He was sure that before he sent that telegram he had fulfilled all the conditions necessary to establish his discovery, and he felt fully justified in publishing it at the time he did. The disease that he had lately ravaged Hongkong originated in Yunnan, whence it first spread to Canton in the spring of the year, and then passed over to Hongkong, which is a six hours' voyage from the latter place. There are many kinds of diseases popularly known as Black Death, and it is not yet clear which of them should be regarded as the genuine one. The epidemic which prevailed in Hongkong is called Black Death, simply from the occasional appearance of black spots on the skin of the patients that succumbed, or from the blackness of the patients' tongues caused by fever. Dr Kitasato could not consent to give the designation 'Plague' simply on these accounts, but he was more inclined to believe that the Black Death which prevailed in Hongkong was rather a lymphatic pest than to be merely termed 'Black Death.' The crisis of the disease is in the third day after the onset, and if the patient survives this he has a fair chance of recovery. The cause of the Black Death is a small rod-shaped bacillus, which is easily killed by an American doctor. Should we be rude if we suggested that the learned specialist seems a little hasty in jumping at conclusions?—*Japan Mail.*

TELEGRAMS BY THE GERMAN MAIL.

A MARVELOUS PERFORMANCE.  
London, July 29.—F. W. Shortland won the Twenty Four Hours Bicycling Contest, covering the marvelous distance of 4602 miles. Shortland beat the previous best record of 4202 miles.

A BIG SCOP.  
London, Aug. 2.—An extensive jewellery burglary has taken place at the residence of the Princess Skloffe, near London. Jewellery was taken of the value of £10,000.

THE WRECK OF THE 'MIOGELA.'  
London, Aug. 1.—The steamer *Mioigela* is again aground, this time on a tourist trip in Norway. She ran on an unknown rock at Asherholm on the Norwegian coast. There is 7 feet of water in the hold. Lloyd's tugs have been sent to her rescue.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A BALLOON.  
London, Aug. 2.—The *barque Koorings*, of Harby, has been reported as having been lost on the 22nd of February for Earth, W. H. is supposed to have founded in a cyclonic storm off the Cape of Good Hope. Rescuances were effected to-day on the cargo at a premium of £24 10s.

THE ANARCHISTS.  
London, Aug. 1.—Castwell and Grimm, the two anarchist pupils who were arrested for delivering about the streets on the occasion of the opening of the Tower Bridge, are again in the Royal Prison. The Royal Prisoners are 'leaving' and suggesting that they should be 'killed,' have been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

THE ANARCHISTS.  
London, Aug. 1.—Mr Arnold Morley, the British Post Master-General, states that the Government of New South Wales have instructed Sir Saul Samuel, their Agent-General, to repudiate Mr Henziker Heale's statement with reference to the question of an ocean penny rate outward from England whilst leaving the colonial rates homeward unaltered.

CAPTAIN REDDY SUES FOR REXEL.  
Calcutta, August 10.—Captain Reddy today applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a warrant against the Editor of the *Statesman* on account of a libel published in that paper on 2nd June. It turned out that the matter complained of was an extract from an out-country paper, and the Magistrate declined to issue a warrant but intimated that Captain Reddy could have a summons.

SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.  
London, August 11.—The Scotch Local Government Bill passed a third reading last night.

INDIAN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.  
Simla, August 10.—The following is the statement of the House of the four per cent Government promissory notes into 3½ per cent as reported up to 10th August:—Loan of 1842-43, in India 2,244 lakhs, in England 244 lakhs, deposited 56 lakhs, total 2,444 lakhs. The following are the totals of the other loans in India and England:—1854-55 400 lakhs; 1855-56 138 lakhs; 1856-57 138 lakhs; 1857-58 138 lakhs; 1858-59 138 lakhs; 1859-60 138 lakhs; 1860-61 138 lakhs; 1861-62 138 lakhs; 1862-63 138 lakhs; 1863-64 138 lakhs; 1864-65 138 lakhs; 1865-66 138 lakhs; 1866-67 138 lakhs; 1867-68 138 lakhs; 1868-69 138 lakhs; 1869-70 138 lakhs; 1870-71 138 lakhs; 1871-72 138 lakhs; 1872-73 138 lakhs; 1873-74 138 lakhs; 1874-75 138 lakhs; 1875-76 138 lakhs; 1876-77 138 lakhs; 1877-78 138 lakhs; 1878-79 138 lakhs; 1879-80 138 lakhs; 1880-81 138 lakhs; 1881-82 138 lakhs; 1882-83 138 lakhs; 1883-84 138 lakhs; 1884-85 138 lakhs; 1885-86 138 lakhs; 1886-87 138 lakhs; 1887-88 138 lakhs; 1888-89 138 lakhs; 1889-90 138 lakhs; 1890-91 138 lakhs; 1891-92 138 lakhs; 1892-93 138 lakhs; 1893-94 138 lakhs; 1894-95 138 lakhs; 1895-96 138 lakhs; 1896-97 138 lakhs; 1897-98 138 lakhs; 1898-99 138 lakhs; 1899-00 138 lakhs; 1900-01 138 lakhs; 1901-02 138 lakhs; 1902-03 138 lakhs; 1903-04 138 lakhs; 1904-05 138 lakhs; 1905-06 138 lakhs; 1906-07 138 lakhs; 1907-08 138 lakhs; 1908-09 138 lakhs; 1909-10 138 lakhs; 1910-11 138 lakhs; 1911-12 138 lakhs; 1912-13 138 lakhs; 1913-14 138 lakhs; 1914-15 138 lakhs; 1915-16 138 lakhs; 1916-17 138 lakhs; 1917-18 138 lakhs; 1918-19 138 lakhs; 1919-20 138 lakhs; 1920-21 138 lakhs; 1921-22 138 lakhs; 1922-23 138 lakhs; 1923-24 138 lakhs; 1924-25 138 lakhs; 1925-26 138 lakhs; 1926-27 138 lakhs; 1927-28 138 lakhs; 1928-29 138 lakhs; 1929-30 138 lakhs; 1930-31 138 lakhs; 1931-32 138 lakhs; 1932-33 138 lakhs; 1933-34 138 lakhs; 1934-35 138 lakhs; 1935-36 138 lakhs; 1936-37 138 lakhs; 1937-38 138 lakhs; 1938-39 138 lakhs; 1939-40 138 lakhs; 1940-41 138 lakhs; 1941-42 138 lakhs; 1942-43 138 lakhs; 1943-44 138 lakhs; 1944-45 138 lakhs; 1945-46 138 lakhs; 1946-47 138 lakhs; 1947-48 138 lakhs; 1948-49 138 lakhs; 1949-50 138 lakhs; 1950-51 138 lakhs; 1951-52 138 lakhs; 1952-53 138 lakhs; 1953-54 138 lakhs; 1954-55 138 lakhs; 1955-56 138 lakhs; 1956-57 138 lakhs; 1957-58 138 lakhs; 1958-59 138 lakhs; 1959-60 138 lakhs; 1960-61 138 lakhs; 1961-62 138 lakhs; 1962-63 138 lakhs; 1963-64 138 lakhs; 1964-65 138 lakhs; 1965-66 138 lakhs; 1966-67 138 lakhs; 1967-68 138 lakhs; 1968-69 138 lakhs; 1969-70 138 lakhs; 1970-71 138 lakhs; 1971-72 138 lakhs; 1972-73 138 lakhs; 1973-74 138 lakhs; 1974-75 138 lakhs; 1975-76 138 lakhs; 1976-77 138 lakhs; 1977-78 138 lakhs; 1978-79 138 lakhs; 1979-80 138 lakhs; 1980-81 138 lakhs; 1981-82 138 lakhs; 1982-83 138 lakhs; 1983-84 138 lakhs; 1984-85 138 lakhs; 1985-86 138 lakhs; 1986-87 138 lakhs; 1987-88 138 lakhs; 1988-89 138 lakhs; 1989-90 138 lakhs; 1990-91 138 lakhs; 1991-92 138 lakhs; 1992-93 138 lakhs; 1993-94 138 lakhs; 1994-95 138 lakhs; 1995-96 138 lakhs; 1996-97 138 lakhs; 1997-98 138 lakhs; 1998-99 138 lakhs; 1999-00 138 lakhs; 2000-01 138 lakhs; 2001-02 138 lakhs; 2002-03 138 lakhs; 2003-04 138 lakhs; 2004-05 138 lakhs; 2005-06 138 lakhs; 2006-07 138 lakhs; 2007-08 138 lakhs; 2008-09 138 lakhs; 2009-10 138 lakhs; 2010-11 138 lakhs; 2011-12 138 lakhs; 2012-13 138 lakhs; 2013-14 138 lakhs; 2014-15 138 lakhs; 2015-16 138 lakhs; 2016-17 138 lakhs; 2017-18 138 lakhs; 2018-19 138 lakhs; 2019-20 138 lakhs; 2020-21 138 lakhs; 2021-22 138 lakhs; 2022-23 138 lakhs; 2023-24 138 lakhs; 2024-25 138 lakhs; 2025-26 138 lakhs; 2026-27 138 lakhs; 2027-28 138 lakhs; 2028-29 138 lakhs; 2029-30 138 lakhs; 2030-31 138 lakhs; 2031-32 138 lakhs; 2032-33 138 lakhs; 2033-34 138 lakhs; 2034-35 138 lakhs; 2035-36 138 lakhs; 2036-37 138 lakhs; 2037-38 138 lakhs; 2038-39 138 lakhs; 2039-40 138 lakhs; 2040-41 138 lakhs; 2041-42 138 lakhs; 2042-43 138 lakhs; 2043-44 138 lakhs; 2044-45 138 lakhs; 2045-46 138 lakhs; 2046-47 138 lakhs; 2047-48 138 lakhs; 2048-49 138 lakhs; 2049-50 138 lakhs; 2050-51 138 lakhs; 2051-52 138 lakhs; 2052-53 138 lakhs; 2053-54 138 lakhs; 2054-55 138 lakhs; 2055-56 138 lakhs; 2056-57 138 lakhs; 2057-58 138 lakhs; 2058-59 138 lakhs; 2059-60 138 lakhs; 2060-61 138 lakhs; 2061-62 138 lakhs; 2062-63 138 lakhs; 2063-64 138 lakhs; 2064-65 138 lakhs; 2065-66 138 lakhs; 2066-67 138 lakhs; 2067-68 138 lakhs; 2068-69 138 lakhs; 2069-70 138 lakhs; 2070-71 138 lakhs; 2071-72 138 lakhs; 2072-73 138 lakhs; 2073-74 138 lakhs; 2074-75 138 lakhs; 2075-76 138 lakhs; 2076-77 138 lakhs; 2077-78 138 lakhs; 2078-79 138 lakhs; 2079-80 138 lakhs; 2080-81 138 lakhs; 2081-82 138 lakhs; 2082-83 138 lakhs; 2083-84 138 lakhs; 2084-85 138 lakhs; 2085-86 138 lakhs; 2086-87 138 lakhs; 2087-88 138 lakhs; 2088-89 138 lakhs; 2089-90 13



